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***MACROCLINIUM CHASEI* (ORCHIDACEAE, ONCIDIINAE): A NEW RECORD FOR BRAZIL**

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ABSTRACT. We present a new record for Brazil, *Macroclinium chasei*, until now known only from Bolivia and Peru. A description, illustration and photographs are presented, together with data of geographic distribution, and taxonomical and ecological comments.

RESUMO. É apresentado o registro de *Macroclinium chasei* para o Brasil, conhecida até o momento apenas para a Bolívia e Peru. São fornecidas a descrição, ilustração, prancha fotográfica, além de dados de distribuição geográfica, comentários taxonômicos e ecológicos da espécie.

KEY WORDS / PALAVRAS CHAVE: Amazon, Amazônia, *Macroclinium*, Mato Grosso, Oncidiinae, Rio Teles Pires

Introduction. The neotropical genus *Macroclinium* Barb.Rodr. is constituted by 44 species (Govaerts 2016), found from Mexico to Bolivia and Brazil (Pupulin 1997). Six species had been previously recorded from Brazil: *Macroclinium brasiliense* (Pabst) Dodson, *M. mirabile* (C.Schweinf.) Dodson, *M. paraense* Campacci & da Silva, *M. roseum* Barb. Rodr., *M. saraca-taquerense* Campacci & da Silva, and *M. wulfschlaegelianum* (Focke) Dodson. The species are distributed in the states of Amazonas, Goiás, Maranhão, Pará, Rio de Janeiro, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins and in Distrito Federal (BFG 2015, Campacci *et al.* 2015).

During the flora rescue at the Hydroelectric Power Plant of Colíder (Mato Grosso State), material of *Macroclinium chasei* Dodson & Benn. was collected, corresponding to a new record for Brazil. The species is here presented with a description, illustration, photographs, as well as taxonomical and ecological comments.

TAXONOMIC TREATMENT

Macroclinium chasei Dodson & D.E.Benn., Icon. Pl. Trop., ser. 2, 1: t. 98 (1989).

TYPE: Peru. Huanuco: Leôncio Prado, 5–7 Km

towards La Divisoria from Tingo Maria, 850 m, 20.VII.1987, L. Moore ex D. Bennett & M. Chase 4092 (holotype MO, illustration!).

Epiphytic herbs. *Roots* ca. 0.5 mm thick, terete, whitish. *Stem* compact, pseudobulbs absent. *Leaves* alternate and imbricate, 4–6 by sympodium, 0.7–1.4 × 0.4–0.5 cm, laterally compressed, falcate, slightly fleshy, apex acute to obtuse, green, with reticulate, brownish and thick ribs. *Inflorescence* axillar, bi-flowered, at beginning simple, becoming composed with the production of new secondary inflorescences; main peduncle 15–33 mm long, 0.25 mm thick, terete, brown to greenish; secondary peduncle 2–3 mm long, 0.25 mm thick, terete, brown to greenish. *Flowers* resupinate. *Ovary* and *pedicel* ca. 4 mm long, 0.3 mm in diameter, terete, pale green. *Dorsal sepal* ca. 4 × 2 mm, elliptic to elliptic-oblongate, obtuse to acute, white. *Lateral sepals* ca. 5.0 × 2.0–2.5 mm, lanceolate-ovate, obtuse, white. *Petals* ca. 4 × 1 mm, narrowly elliptic, acute, white with purple-pink dots. *Lip* 5.0–6.0 × 1.5–2.0 mm, unguiculate, white to white slightly pink; claw adaxially sub-canalicate; blade elliptic to elliptic-oblongate, acute to obtuse, the margin sometimes slightly undulate. *Column* ca. 1.5 mm long, clinandrium minutely denticulate,

white with base purple-pink. *Anther* ca. 0.6 mm long, dorsifixed, subovate, with two globoses protuberances at the base, these with inconspicuously alveolate surface, apex minutely denticulate, white with base

purple-pink. *Pollinia* 2, ca. 0.3 mm, ovate, laterally flattened, yellow; stipe ca. 1 mm long, subspathulate, translucent-white; viscidium ca. 0.1 mm long, rounded, white-brownish. *Fruits* and *seeds* not seen.

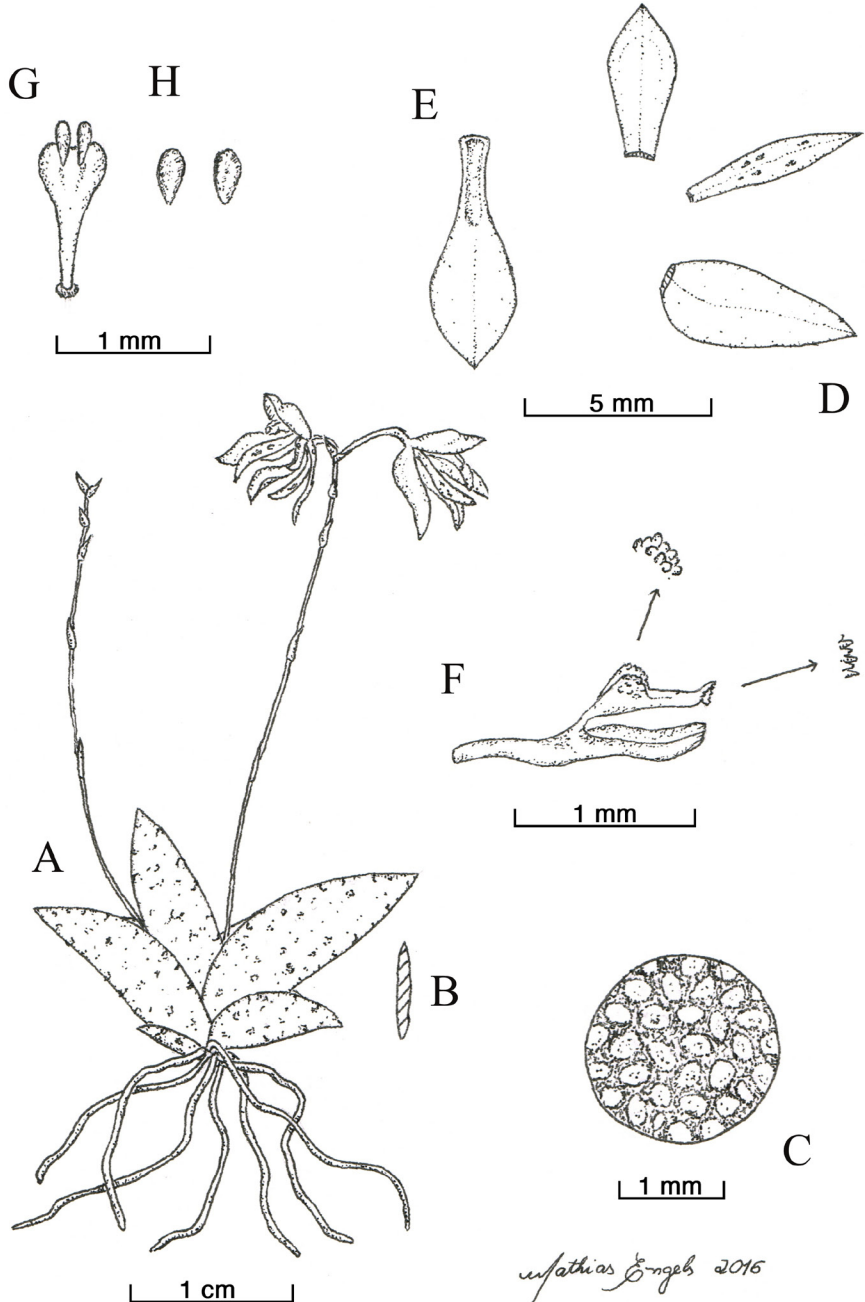


FIGURE 1. *Macroclinium chasei*. A. Habit. B. Section of leaf. C. Detail of texture of the leaf. D. Perianth flattened. E. Lip flattened. F. Column with anther. G. Pollinarium. H. Pollinia in lateral view. Illustration by M.E.Engels based on *Engels & Bezerra 4773*, MBM.

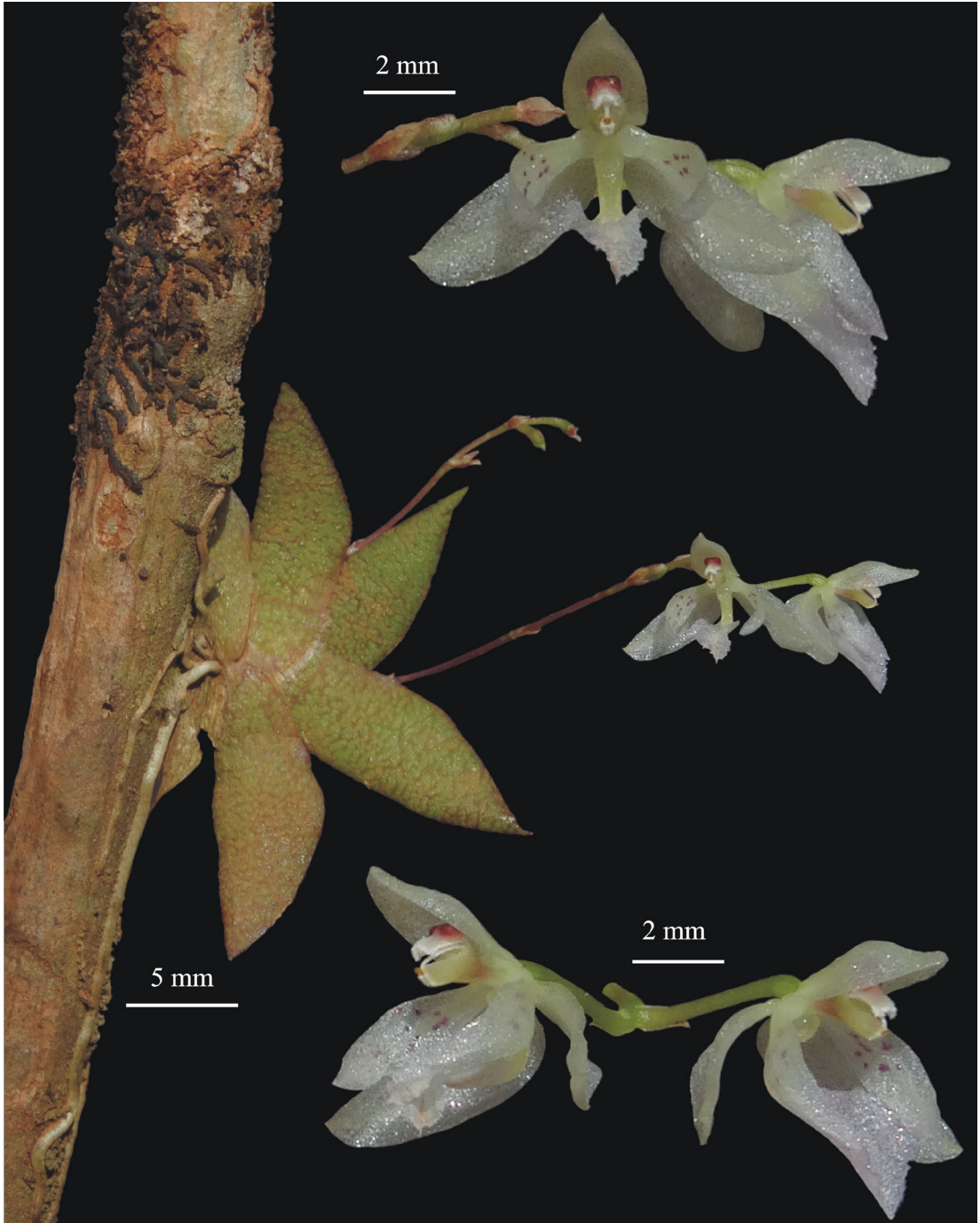


FIGURE 2. *Macroclinium chasei*. Habit and flowers (Engels & Bezerra 4773, MBM). Photographs by M.E. Engels.

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Brazil. Mato Grosso: Itaúba, Flora rescue from UHE Colíder, fl., 21 July 2016, M.E. Engels & A.S. Bezerra 4773 (MBM, RB, TANG – spirit collection). Fig. 1–3.

Macroclinium chasei occurs in Bolivia, Peru (Bennet & Christenson 1994, Pupulin 1997, Carnevali & Cetzal-Ix 2012, Govaerts 2016) and Brazil, in the Mato Grosso State (Fig. 3). This material correspond

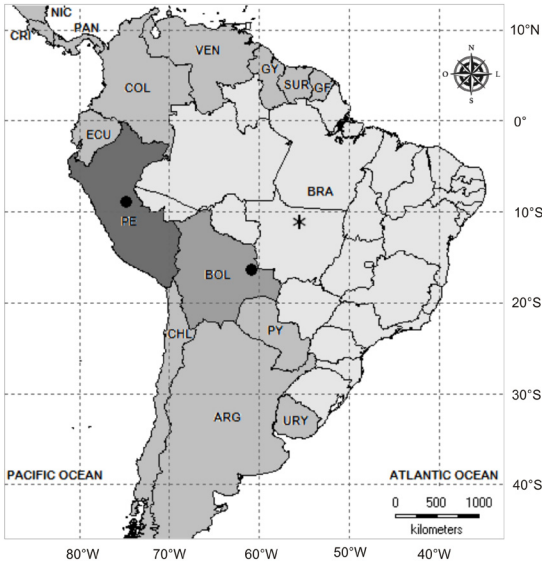


FIGURE 3. Distribution map of *Macroclinium chasei*. Circle: previous records. Asterisk: current record.

to the first record of the species in Brazil. It was found as an epiphyte of thin branches in the canopy in the paludose forest (Stational Forest Always Green Aluvial) crossed by a tributary stream of the Teles Pires river, in southern Amazonia. Flowering occurs from July to October.

We believe that this species may occur in other areas of the Brazilian southern Amazonian that share the same ecological and phytophysionomics conditions. According to Miranda and Menini Neto (2010) several orchids are seldom collected because they are rare, occur in places with difficult access (in this case, trees canopy) and are not easily seen during collect expeditions due to their small size. This facts may explain the lack of records of *Macroclinium chasei* in Brazil until now.

Macroclinium chasei belongs to *M. sect. Hirtzæ* Dodson & Pupulin, a group characterized by plants without pseudobulbs, non-articulated leaves, bi-flowered inflorescences, column with thickened apex, dorsal anther, opercule fixed at base of clinandrium, and discoid and flat pollinia (Pupulin 2001). In addition to *M. chasei*, other species belonging to this section are *M. biflorum* Bennet & Christenson, *M. brasiliense*, *M. dentiferum* Thiv, *M. hirtzii* Dodson, *M. mirabile*, *M. paraense* and *M. saraca-taquerense*. Besides *M. chasei*, other four species of *M. sect. Hirtzæ* occur

in Brazil: *M. brasiliense*, *M. mirabile*, *M. paraense* and *M. saraca-taquerense*. It differs from these by the entire lip, acute to obtuse apex, without callous and by the apex of the clinandrium and anter minutely denticulate.

The leaf surface of *M. chasei* presents thick and brown reticulations over the green blade (Dodson & Bennet 1989), a texture that is more evident in individuals living in places with higher exposition to the sun light.

CONSERVATION – DATA DEFICIENT (DD): known only from one collect in Brazil, lack of additional individuals from the site and neighboring regions (IUCN 2010).

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